

## U.S. miners reach agreement

WASHINGTON, March 14 (R). — Union and management negotiations today announced that they had reached agreement on settlement of America's longest coal strike. The Carter administration had planned its hopes for an end to the 99-day strike on renewed pay talks after thousands of miners defied back-to-work court orders. The agreement is tentative and will be put to the union's rank and file for a vote in a few days. The 160,000 strikers have rejected all previous contract settlements reached by negotiators.

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

## U.S. reviews status of PLO

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP). — At the request of Israel, the State Department is reviewing the status of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the U.S., department spokesman Hodding Carter said today. Department officials said it was not clear that the U.S. can do anything about the PLO's United Nations mission and information office in New York. Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz asked the department to close down PLO offices in the U.S. after a guerrilla attack near Tel Aviv last weekend. Meanwhile Japan has rejected an Israeli request to close down the PLO office in Tokyo, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

Volume 3, Number 702

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1978 — RABIE AL THANI 6, 1378

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## Urges restraint

# Sadat condemns raid on Israel

CAIRO, March 14 (AP). — President Anwar Sadat today condemned the Palestinian raid in Israel last weekend in which more than 30 people were killed and described it as a "sad and tragic" event.

At the same time, the Egyptian leader urged restraint and called for an end to the "vicious circle" of strike and counter-strike that has engulfed the Middle East in turmoil for three decades.

"Anything against the civilians I shall always condemn," Mr. Sadat said in the first Arab denunciation of the raid. He spoke to reporters in the Nile valley town of Beni Suef, about 100 kms. south of Cairo.

Mr. Sadat referred to the weekend raid as an "irresponsible action" and said "I am sorry to say that we shall enter the vicious circle again if we do not head and lose no time at all in reaching a peaceful settlement."

The statements in English were broadcast live by Cairo Radio. Mr. Sadat said "Believe me, I describe it as a very sad and tragic incident and when I heard that the Palestine Liberation Organisation declared

their responsibility about it I asked myself what will be the result?"

Mr. Sadat said he would "have liked action towards the establishment of peace instead of starting revenge again and the vicious circle again."

No peace without Palestinians

But the Egyptian leader also noted that no peace can be achieved without settling the Palestinian question. Negotiations between Egypt and Israel are hung up over this issue with Egypt demanding an independent state for the Palestinians and Israel claiming this was impossible because of the security threat it would pose.

President Sadat said if all Arab countries reached a settlement with Israel without resolving the Palestinian problem "we will not achieve peace."

He said the bus attack "confirms what I am saying."

Initial Egyptian reaction to the raid, did not criticise the PLO but stressed the need for a solution to the Palestinian problem.

Egypt's second ranking diplomat, Mr. Butros Ghali, said Sunday the attack by Fateh on the coast north of Tel Aviv "underlines the importance of giving the Palestinians the right of self-determination" and added there could be no peace without it.

The raid came just as Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin prepared to visit Washington and Egyptian officials said it was "a new obstacle" in the current peace negotiations.

In condemning the weekend attack, Mr. Sadat noted he had also denounced the Feb. 18 assassination of Egyptian newspaper editor Youssef Sibai by Palestinian gunmen in Cyprus.

"We had the same experience a few weeks before in Cyprus, and we have condemned this and anything against the civilians, really, I shall always condemn," Mr. Sadat said.

Apparently referring to Israeli threats of retaliation, Mr. Sadat said, "Let us break this vicious circle of action and reaction because it will lead to nothing."

"I hope we can overcome the sadness and the tragic action that has happened and establish peace once and for all in our area," he said.

Call for restraint relayed to Israel

According to the semi-official newspaper Al Ahrar, Egypt has told Israel through the United States that any Israeli military retaliation to the Palestinian commando raid near Tel Aviv would only plunge the area into more acts of violence.

Al Ahrar said that this was conveyed to U.S. ambassador in Cairo Hermann Eilts by Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ibrahim Kamel yesterday.

# Israel attacks South Lebanon

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP). — The Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), quoting sources in Washington, said today that Israeli forces have crossed into Lebanon apparently in retaliation for the Palestinian attack in Israel last weekend.

In Beirut, a Palestinian spokesman said Tuesday night that an undetermined number of Israeli forces have crossed into southern Lebanon and are massing in areas controlled by right-wing Christian militias along the Lebanese side of the border.

The CBS report said: "Sources in Washington and elsewhere tell CBS news that Israeli forces have crossed into southern Lebanon in an apparent reprisal for the Palestinian terrorist attack in Israel this past Saturday. It is not immediately known how many Israeli soldiers are involved or where they are attacking."

ABC Radio News, another U.S. network, also reported an Israeli attack in the area.

It said a heavy concentration of troops was involved.

The radio said one column of troops appeared to be moving toward the village of Al Ahran near the border.

A second thrust was coming from the sea towards the Lebanese towns of Sikon and Tyre, which have heavy concentrations of Palestinian refugees.

ABC said Lebanese Christians were working with the Israelis.

In New York, Barbara Walters of the American Broadcasting Company said she had spoken with a member of the Israeli cabinet, who said the plan was to provide Israel with security close to its border. She said she was told everything will be clear in the morning.

In Tel Aviv, military sources confirmed that Israeli forces were operating in south Lebanon.

The sources and spokesmen refused to elaborate on the terms announcement.

"Actual fighting has not started yet," a PLO spokesman in Beirut said by phone at 01:00 (23:00 GMT).

He said tentative information reaching guerrilla headquarters from the south indicated the Israeli forces were forming up in the Christian-controlled regions of Marjayoun and Qlefa on the western front of the border and Rmaish in the deep south.

He said they apparently entered through the so-called "god fence" gates set up by Israel to allow isolated Lebanese villagers to cross into Israel and allow Israeli support forces to cross into Lebanon to aid the Christian rightists.

Dutch marines free hostages

ASSEN, Holland, March 14 (R). — An elite unit of Dutch marines stormed a government office block here today and freed 70 hostages threatened with death at the hands of three trigger-happy south Moroccan guerrillas.

The gunmen, who took over the building in a hail of gunfire yesterday morning, were captured alive in a 20-minute display of tough military action.

The attack by two platoons of heavily-armed marines was ordered after the Moluccans warned Dutch authorities they would start shooting their hostages in pairs every half hour.

Justice Minister Jacob de Ruiter addressing parliament less than 90 minutes after the fighting operation, said the government chose military action after deciding it had no option for peaceful negotiation.

The minister said one person died in the 29-hour drama — a hostage flung from a window by the Moluccans as they seized the building yesterday morning.

French premier slams left's electoral pact

PARIS, March 14 (R). — Government politicians today lambasted the left's electoral pact for the decisive final round of the French general election on Sunday as a Socialist sell-out to the Communists.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre argued that last night's agreement by the Socialists and Communists to put their quarrels aside meant government posts would have to be shared out equally between them if the left took power.

The opposition parties — Socialists, Communists and Leftwing Radicals — promised to join forces in an attempt to unseat the centre right government coalition.

After six months of fruitless bickering, the three parties decided that candidates would sit down in the second ballot in favour of the best-placed leftwing representative.

It was the left's last chance to close ranks to meet today's midnight deadline for confirming candidatures in Sunday's poll.

Interviewed on television, M. Barre said the electoral pact would be of far greater benefit to the Communists than their partners on the left. "My impression is that the Communists have won all along the line."

The prime minister seized on the passage in the leftwing parties' joint statement which said the government's composition would respect the will of the voters.

M. Barre said that since Communists and Socialists commanded almost equal support in the first ballot last Sunday, this meant that about half the ministers would be Socialists and the rest Communists.

Final figures issued today by the Interior Ministry gave the Socialists 22.6 per cent — the exact percentage gained by the Gaullists in the government camp — and the Communists 20.6 per cent.

Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand was quick to reject M. Barre's charges. He said the Socialists were far from being in thrall to the Communists and he continued to reject any suggestion of a proportional distribution of portfolios, based on the popular vote.

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## Begin plays new games with semantics

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, March 14 (R). — Israel today modified the definition of its stand on demands for withdrawal from occupied Arab lands as expressed in the key United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

In recent negotiations Israel has insisted, to the annoyance of the United States, that Resolution 242's withdrawal demand did not apply to the West Bank of the River Jordan or to Gaza.

The definition issued by the officials here said Israel did in fact accept Resolution 242's application to the West Bank and Gaza. But they said the Begin peace plan for Arab self-rule, under continued Israeli military control, partly met the resolution's requirements.

The argument was that under the Begin plan Israel's military administration of the West Bank and Gaza would be dismantled and the running of everyday affairs turned over to Arab civilian control.

This, the officials said, was something approaching withdrawal within the meaning of the resolution, even though Israeli troops would remain on the West Bank.

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# Israel tense in anticipation of Begin's retaliation

TEL AVIV, March 14 (Agencies). — Tense anticipation built up today among Israelis waiting to see how Prime Minister Menachem Begin would exact the expected retribution for the deadliest Palestinian raid ever made on Israel.

The Israeli leader's vow in parliament last night to "cut off the evil arm" of the Palestine Liberation Organisation was widely taken as a portent of impending military action.

The prospect was eagerly contemplated by a large section of the Israeli public. Their anger was fed by the spate of newspaper pictures and stories of the guerrilla assault three days ago that brought the guerrillas to the outskirts of Tel Aviv.

But Israeli authorities gave no hint of what counter-blow might come.

The official Israeli death toll for the Saturday raid, in which Palestinian guerrillas raced towards Tel Aviv aboard a hijacked bus with guns blazing rose to 33 during the day as one more victim died in hospital.

Nine of the 11 guerrillas who are said to have landed in rubber boats were killed and the two others were captured.

Police frogmen scoured the landing area south of Haifa for the bodies of two additional Palestinians alleged to have drowned before reaching shore.

A police spokesman said checks were also being made on the possibility that one or both of the Palestinians might have staggered ashore alive.

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Mondays. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising dept.

# Mother and child clinics are vital to community health

By Ginette Devaney

Further to the study of Jordan's efforts on child care and family planning, I visited the office of Dr. Mohammad Ali Al Halabi, the Director of Maternal and Child Health Services at the Ministry of Health. He told me that family planning is run as an integrated programme by the government involving mother and child care both before and after birth. Parents are encouraged to plan and organise their families and to space their children to avoid social, medical and financial problems which all too often are the result of large, unplanned families. Overcrowding and lack of proper medical care are frequent products of too large families.

In 1954 Mother and Child Clinics were first set up, but without family planning facilities. Ten years later, in 1964, a voluntary family planning association was established in Jerusalem with branches in Amman and Irbid.

In 1976/77 the project funded by the United Nations, supported by UNICEF and executed by the WHO was established.

The main aims of the UN project were threefold -- increase the number of centres, to develop those already existing, introduce family planning and generally increase and improve all the facilities provided by those centres.

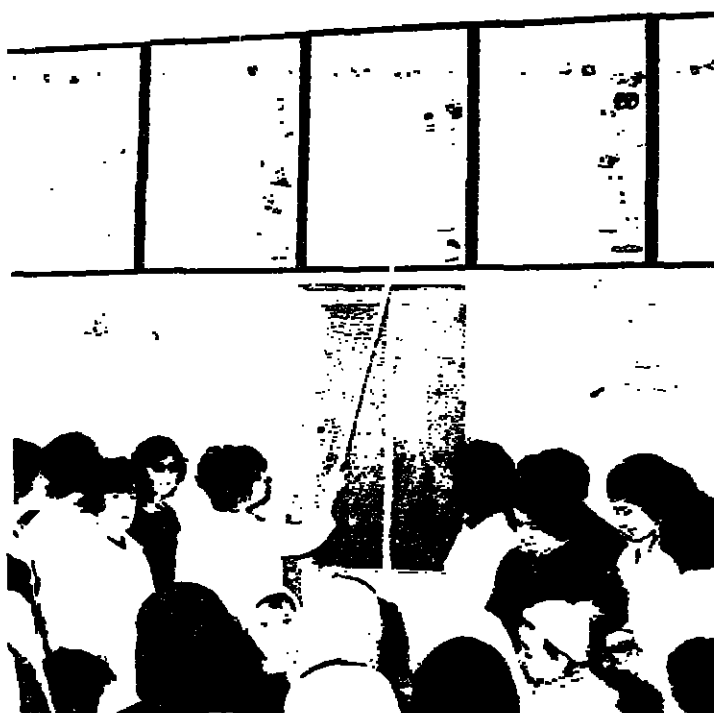
This last encompasses many aspects including the improvement of the technical and administrative supervision at the clinics, and the level of knowledge of all medical and nursing staff through external scholarships and internal training programmes.

It is through these training programmes the improvement of the nutritional standards of mothers and children is achieved. Parents are encouraged to come and talk to the clinic staff about day-to-day problems relating to their children and their general family life. The clinics are part of the local community scene, often a valuable link with the capital and current events.

### Health improvement motives

The terms of reference for this project as explained by Dr. Halabi are "to develop family planning in a voluntary manner to the demands of the mother, the health of the mother and child and medical advice. The project is mainly run for the betterment of the health of mother and child not for demographic reasons".

At the beginning of 1977 there were 41 centres. During the year ten more have been opened and a further six are



Nurses and mothers listen to a lecture on pregnancy and childbirth.

planned for the current year. Dr. Halabi said the main obstacle to the opening of more clinics is the lack of enough trained midwives. It seems that young Jordanians do not find the prospect of midwifery particularly inspiring one.

Two training courses in family planning techniques and counselling, each of four weeks duration, have been held for medical officers and for midwives and 65 personnel have so far benefited from them. The Ministry of Health hope to hold another three training courses in Amman during the current year, under the supervision of international experts from the United Nations and other bodies.

Dr. Halabi will also be involved in this training programme. Two doctors and two midwives have attended courses in England and Egypt and have obtained diplomas in modern family planning methods. It is hoped to send another four during 1978. After this training, by the end of the year, the implementation of family planning activities with up-to-date methods and fully trained staff will be carried out in all the MCH centres in Jordan.

At the main training centre in Amman, three specialist medical officers, eight midwives and five or six nursing auxiliaries attend to the internal training of the MCH centre staff.

### Care and advice given

All women registered at the centres receive ante-natal and post-natal care and advice, in addition to the delivery of the child by a midwife at the mother's home. Post-natal care is given at the regular clinic visits up to the age of six, school entry age.

Emergencies and special cases are treated according to their specific needs. Clinic staff also assist in the social and health valuation of the mothers' home backgrounds so that no child suffers through lack of care and proper facilities in the home environment. Adequate water supplies and reasonable sanitation are two of the main conditions looked for.

A fortified dried milk made of soy bean, corn and added minerals and vitamins is given to each mother once a month. At the appropriate times all children receive the various primary and booster vaccinations against such illnesses as poliomyelitis, smallpox, measles and typhus. Some of these are compulsory in law, but all too frequently not carried out, especially in the more remote areas. However, as the MCH centres grow and flourish, more and more mothers and their children will benefit from the improved methods and services available.

All nutritional aids and contraceptives are given free of charge, as is advice and home visiting. The most common form of contraceptive is the Pill with the intra-uterine device or 'loop' also frequently used.

Health education is given at the centres -- there are practical lessons, nutritional advice and counselling on various preventive measures.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Fashion and Jewellery

The Goethe Institute presents two exhibitions, under the patronage of H.R.H. Princess Sarvath, depicting 200 years of changing fashions and fashion jewellery. The exhibitions will run through Friday, open daily from 10-12 a.m. and 4-6 p.m.

### Children's Art

The Department of Culture and Arts and the German Democratic Republic Embassy present an exhibition of about 60 paintings by young German artists. The exhibition is on display at the Palace of Culture, starting today at 4:30 p.m. and continuing through next Sunday.



Leonardo Da Vinci

### CAR FOR SALE

1976 VOLVO 244 DL, low mileage original owner, fully equipped, excellent condition inside and outside. For more information please call 64787 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. only

### CHARCOAL GRILL

The administration of the Charcoal Grill restaurant has the pleasure to announce to its clients that it is ready to put its own car at their service starting March 15 and onwards. This has been our concern for your comfort in delivering orders on time.

Amman, tel. 42632.

# Trial opens in Tel Aviv of U.S. student, Sami Esmail

TEL AVIV, (AP). — U.S. citizen Sami Esmail, a graduate student in the United States, went on trial Tuesday accused of membership in a Palestinian guerrilla organisation.

The opening session, attended by 25 spectators in a cramped Tel Aviv district courtroom, began with a defense challenge of a statement in which Esmail allegedly confessed to the charges. He has pleaded innocent.

Defense attorney Felicia Langer asserted that the 23-year-old Esmail had been physically abused and subjected to psychological pressure before he made his statement Dec. 26, four days after his arrest.

She appealed to the three-judge panel to exclude the statement.

Groups to support Esmail have sprung up in several U.S. cities and Representative Bob Carr and Senator James Abourezk -- have expressed concern that an American citizen is being prosecuted for something that is not a crime in the United States.

He is accused of membership in the Popular front for the Liberation of Palestine and of taking part in guerrilla training in Libya.

Esmail, slender and pale after 12 weeks in prison, did not testify, but sometimes advised Mrs. Langer as she cross-examined policemen who had interrogated him.

Esmail, born in New York but of Palestinian descent, was arrested Dec. 21 at Ben-Gurion airport. He came to see his dying father, a naturalised U.S. citizen who had returned to live in Ramallah in the occupied West Bank.

One of the Israeli police officers testified Esmail was not allowed to see his father until after he had made his statement.

Mrs. Langer said this was part of the "pressure and coercion" on Esmail. She read a statement Esmail gave to the U.S. Embassy complaining he was punched, spat upon, kept from sleeping and forced to stand in the cold dressed only in underwear.

The opening session was due to continue Tuesday and another session was set for Wednesday.

The maximum penalty on conviction would be 25 years in prison.

### FBI role

In the United States it has been revealed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, (FBI), had a hand in Esmail's arrest. The Los Angeles Times reported this in an article by Ronald J. Ostrom from Washington



published March 8. The article said:

The FBI advised Israeli police that Brooklyn-born Sami Esmail had taken terrorist training in Libya, an allegation that figured in the American student's arrest, a Senate committee was told in closed session Tuesday.

Esmail, who is of Arab descent, was returning to Ramallah in the Israeli-occupied West Bank last Dec. 21 to visit his dying father when he was arrested by Israeli security forces.

Until now, sources familiar with the case have maintained only that the FBI did not tip off Israeli authorities that Esmail was returning. These government sources have said that the FBI asked Israeli police for information about Esmail in connection with an FBI inquiry.

The new information about the FBI role in Esmail's arrest was provided by James Price, an FBI counter-espionage expert, in response to questions by Sen. James Abourezk (D-S.D.).

Abourezk declined to discuss the 42-minute closed-door session of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which was meeting to consider the nomination of As-

st. Atty. Gen. Benjamin B. Civiletti to the no. 2 post in the justice department.

But other sources at the meeting, which was attended by 15 staff aides as well as at least two other senators, said Price declined to answer when Abourezk questioned him on how the FBI had verified Esmail's alleged terrorist training in Libya.

Outside the hearing, Abourezk said, "it is going to be a cold day in hell before this nomination gets out of committee unless I do get some answers."

Sources at the session said the meeting was punctuated by heated comments by Abourezk, who has become a sympathetic voice for Arab causes in the Senate.

Esmail's relatives, friends, teachers and the congressman from his Michigan district where he attended school have mounted a campaign for his release.

They contend that the FBI informed on Esmail to Israeli authorities. They maintain that the Israelis have charged him with something that is not a crime in the United States. They also say that whatever he did, it was not done in Israel.

At the hearing, Price is understood to have testified that the FBI did not alert Israeli authorities about Esmail's impending visit last December. It is understood that the FBI relayed the information about Esmail's training in Libya more than a year ago.

Civiletti testified at the session -- conducted in a small room adjacent to the regular hearing room to guard against microphones picking up the testimony -- that the FBI exchanged such information with its Israeli counterparts under no-visions of an executive order.

## Clubs, Societies, Sports Groups—let us know what you are doing

Our "What's going on" section needs YOUR help if it is going to be a success. It's the news of your clubs, your exhibitions, your meetings and outings that are open to the public which appear in "What's going on." Help us to help you publicise your public events. Charity bazaars, school open days, concerts, commercial exhibitions -- our readers are interested in your event. Please write us at P.O. Box 6710, telephone 67171 or even call in at our offices on the Amman-Swedish road between 10:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. and tell us what's going on.

## Water supply seminar opens next week

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA). — A four-day seminar on water supply in Jordan is scheduled to open here Sunday under royal patronage. The seminar, to be chaired by His Royal Highness, Crown Prince Hassan, will be devoted to problems connected with water supply and planning a national comprehensive policy towards the exploitation of artesian wells, springs and other sources. During the meetings, a number of working papers to be presented by Jordanian and foreign experts will be studied. These are expected to deal with problems of water resources, and contamination of drinking water. The seminar will be attended by representatives of Arab and international organisations, and firms, international experts in the field of water resources and about 43 institutions and ministries representing the private and public sectors in Jordan.

## Advertise by mail In the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 3.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be secured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 3, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 3 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 6, three insertions cost JD 9, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 4 for 40 words and JD 5 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash only to:

Advertising Department  
The Jordan Times  
P.O. Box 6710  
Amman, Jordan

Advertisers in Jordan must pay in Jordanian dinars; those in Syria may pay in Syrian currency at the going conversion rate.

(write one word only per box -- please print)


Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on \_\_\_\_\_ day (s). Enclosed is payment of \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Commenting on the Palestinian commando operation in Israel recently the daily AL RA'I Tuesday said it expects Israel to mount reprisal operations before March 21 -- the date set for Carter-Begin talks in Washington.

It said the Israeli Premier Menachem Begin obtained from the Knesset a carte-blanc for revenge and to annihilate the Palestinian resistance and countries where the resistors are based.

Al Ra'i called on all Arab countries to prepare for the defence of any part of the Arab world that might be a target of "the imminent Israeli aggression."

AL DUSTOUR, on the other hand, warned Israel that it would make a "big mistake" if it launched an attack against any part of the Arab world in retaliation for last Saturday's Palestinian commando raid near Tel Aviv.

"The mistake lies in Israel's refusal to accept a clear and basic fact that repression only leads to explosion and that blood inevitably leads to more bloodshed," the newspaper said in its editorial. Israel itself had tried retaliatory attacks on many parts of the Arab world, but that did not provide it with security, the newspaper added.

Israel's leaders should now realise that "internal security can only be achieved by an honourable and just peace and not by retaliation and bloodshed," Al Dustour concluded.

### FURNITURE FOR SALE

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مكتبة الامم





# USSR, Morocco agree U.S. miners on \$9 b. loan for phosphates project

MOSCOW, March 14 (R). — The Soviet Union is to lend Morocco a total of \$9 billion over a period of 25 to 30 years, under an agreement to develop a phosphate mine, a Moroccan Embassy spokesman said today.

The agreement, signed by visiting Moroccan Prime Minister Ahmad Osman and his Soviet opposite number Alexei Kosygin, provides for the opening of a large open-pit mine, with a potential annual

output of ten million tons, at Meskalas in southern Morocco.

The loan is to be paid back in phosphates at a rate to be decided each year, with the mineral used to make fertilisers, valued at the current international market price, the spokesman said.

The agreement, first discussed last year, also provides for the construction of a new railway line and housing for the mine-workers.

A joint communiqué on Mr.

Osman's visit, which ended yesterday, was published in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda today.

The spokesman said the subject of the dispute between Morocco and Algeria over the future of the Western Sahara was not brought up during the three-day visit.

Moscow avoided taking sides in the dispute, though its close ally, Cuba, has taken a more explicit line of support for the Algeria-based Polisario Front independence movement.

## fail to heed court order

WASHINGTON, March 14 (R). — Less than 100 of the 100,000 striking coal miners

obeyed back-to-work court orders that went into force yesterday, a spokesman for the mine owners said last night.

The miners remained defiant in the face of injunctions obtained by the Carter administration last week and most of the 7,800 mines which have been idle for 14 weeks were deserted, the spokesman for the Bituminous Coal Operators Association (BCOA) said.

At Welch in West Virginia, 30 miners did report for duty on the morning shift at one mine, but they were not enough to resume production.

In Washington, meanwhile, the coal operators and negotiators of the United Mine Workers (UMW) union talked over the telephone and agreed to meet again today to discuss renewed efforts to end the longest coal strike in U.S. history.

Pickets — illegal under the Taft-Hartley law — were in place at some mines.

The law provides for fines or jail for miners who man picket lines or disrupt working mines in defiance of the back-to-work order.

## W. German newspaper publishers stage nation-wide lockout

FRANKFURT, West Germany, March 14 (AP). — West German newspaper publishers retaliated today against what they called a destructive strike by locking out their job security-seeking printers and typesetters.

The nation-wide lockout began at 05:00 GMT. A few hours later it was clear that not all publishers headed their association's call to shut down printing plants producing 364 newspapers with a total circulation of about 21.5 million.

## British Airways plans more cheap fares to U.S.

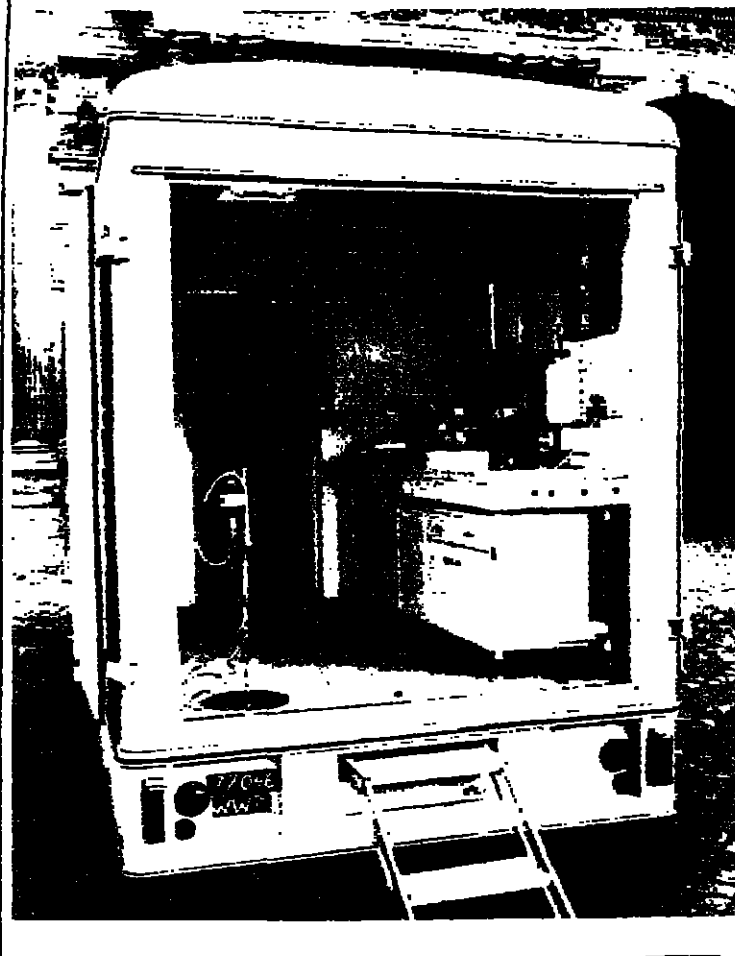
NEW YORK, March 14 (R). — British Airways announced yesterday it planned to extend low-cost trans-Atlantic standby fares to several U.S. cities from next Saturday, subject to government approval.

The airline now offers \$146 standby one-way fares from New York to London.

It said it planned to extend the low fares to Boston (\$143), Philadelphia (\$151), Washington (\$162), Detroit (\$169), Chicago (\$171), Los Angeles (\$227) and San Francisco (\$227).

The fares would operate until the end of May, when summer fares become effective, British Airways said.

## French art museum employs roving lab



The mobile-laboratory or Labobus of the Louvre Museum of France has just completed its first mission — an experimental mission whose aim was to test the equipment and technical installation and which, from the first moment, met with an even greater success than had been expected.

The Labobus is seven tons of Savim lorry containing an analysis and display room, with microscope, binocular glasses, sampling equipment, wall negatoscope, etc. It also has a darkroom, a generator, ultra-violet and infra-red lamps, close-work spotlights and other technical equipment too numerous to mention. This mobile laboratory, ten metres long, is an unique achievement in Europe.

The Labobus's purpose is not to restore masterpieces of art. About 30 per cent of its work is that of study, diagnostic and preservation; 30 per cent the examination of purchases of works of art; and 40 per cent that of scientific work on museums' art collections that are already classified. For it is not always possible to move a work of art, because of its size, its fragility and the changes of climate that might affect it. The mobile Labobus can thus make the journey instead, and carry out the analysis on the spot.

The laboratory has another role which is just as important: a pedagogical role, establishing collaboration at several different levels, help the process of decentralisation.

In Strasbourg, the laboratory did work on the Alsatian early masters including Conrad Witz (radiographic and physico-chemical studies), the polychromy of the statues in the cathedral (the protective coating on certain statues was sampled) and on the Gallic bronze statues in the region (about 200 samples were taken for analysis). Aim of this work was to complete the analyses which have been systematically carried out in the last five years on samples brought from all over France. To carry out these analyses more easily, the Labobus will from now on be equipped with a micro-fluorescent device enabling the different components of the metals to be immediately identified.

The mobile-lab experiment will continue later this month, this time in Marseilles. Certain other countries, like Canada, are taking an interest in the roving-lab idea and hope to get it accepted locally.

## From Timbuctoo to Turkey to Tanzania

# Desert locusts go on the warpath again

By Thomas Land

LONDON (F.T.) — Jeremy Roffey, a senior scientist at Britain's eminent Centre for Overseas Pest Research, has been dispatched to East Africa and the Middle East where vast regions are threatened by desert locusts.

This may well be one of the last conventional locust emergencies. New techniques using remote sensing are being tested by scientists from many countries to improve locust survey and control operations.

Killing the locusts is not the problem. The new space-age techniques are to be deployed in finding the locusts before they assemble in large numbers and start one of their frantic and devastating migrations.

Mr. Roffey, a locust entomologist, is head of the desert locust information section of the British pest research centre, the Kensington-based research organisation which has a long and worldwide reputation in the fight against locusts and other pests. He is to spend about seven weeks in Tanzania and in the desert locust breeding areas of Saudi Arabia, the Yemen Arab Republic, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Desert locusts may breed anywhere in the millions of square kilometres of their dispersion area, from the African coast of the Atlantic in the west to India and Pakistan in the east, from Turkey in the north to Tanzania in the south. If conditions are favourable, eggs laid on moist soil will hatch, and the young will find green vegetation on which to feed and develop.

A small number of scattered locusts could potentially breed up to produce a swarm in a few months' time.

### Red Sea threat

The present emergency, coming after more than 15 years in which the desert locusts have lain low, has begun in the

After lying low for 15 years, the desert locust is once again on the march, threatening the harvests over a vast area, from Timbuctoo to Turkey to Tanzania. And in the worst-affected area of Ethiopia and Somalia, the people may be too busy fighting each other to notice the shadow of the locust looming over them.

Jizan region of the southern Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia, near the Yemen border, where five swarms have infested an area of about 200 square kilometres. The British scientist's assessment on the spot will be used by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the regional locust control organisation to plan their response.

The light aircraft recently given by Britain to the Desert Locust Control Organisation of East Africa are to be used in the forthcoming control operations. Both have been fitted for spraying locusts from the air.

Mr. Roffey will be visiting Arabia after undertaking a survey and control operations in the Wembere grass plains of central Tanzania where hopper bands were recently reported. A spokesman for the Ministry of Overseas Development here comments that, "There have been no reports of locusts from Eastern Africa through regular channels, but there have been a number of articles in newspapers emanating from Nairobi, the Kenyan capital, which indicate that there are probably sizeable gregarious populations in Sudan, Eritrea and northern Somalia."

"There have been reports of concentrations of hoppers in Ethiopia and Somalia and of swarms in Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia. The main cause of this upsurge has been unusually heavy, widespread and prolonged rainfall in the countries around the Gulf of Aden since October 1977."

Scientists at the Kensington-

based centre add that, since then, there has been repeated heavy rain so that large areas of Arabia and Eastern Africa are now highly suitable for breeding. Whether this upsurge develops into a plague still depends on the effectiveness of the control operations — and on how long the rains may persist. And political conditions in the worst affected areas — Ethiopia and Somalia — are hardly favourable for mounting a co-operative attack on the locusts.

The last desert locust plague took place in 1962. Never before in modern history has the desert locust been in recession for more than seven years.

### Prevention is policy

A spokesman for FAO comments that, "Since there is no hope of eradicating the scourge for good — as no pest species has ever been eradicated through human effort — the best that can be done is a policy of swarm prevention."

He said at the organisation's headquarters in Rome, just before the present emergency, that satellites were likely soon to be used to make control easier, more accurate and cheaper. An experimental project on the use of satellites to detect potential desert locust breeding sites recently yielded "very encouraging" results.

A scientist explains that, "up to now, each country in the locust dispersion area had a few ground survey teams which regularly plied the huge desert areas which are their 'beat', to find out where the locusts were. Their problems will be solved when we can tell them exactly where moisture and green vegetation is to be found."

"They will then save most of their wandering and go si-

raight to the more likely breeding areas and, if necessary, summon the control teams immediately."

Remote sensing, the science of collecting and analysing data about the earth's surface from high flying aircraft, rockets or orbiting satellites, has been developed over the past 20 years. The information derived may be difficult, costly, time-consuming or even impossible to gather on the ground.

The Desert Locust Control Committee of the FAO was told recently of promising results achieved in the first practical experiments conducted to apply the new techniques to the special requirements of the locust control operations. They took place in the Hoggar mountain range of southern Algeria, using satellites and computers backed by meteorological stations and ground locust control units.

They established the first experimental, mathematical models to predict and thus avoid future desert locust emergencies — always assuming that the governments of the countries affected are not so busy fighting each other that they fail to see the shadow of the locust over their land.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

	Jordanian fils
Buying/Selling	312.00/314.00
U.S. dollar	596.00/600.00
W. German mark	152.20/153.10
Swiss franc	160.40/161.30
French franc	65.70/66.10
Italian lire (for every 100)	36.30/36.50
Japanese yen (for every 100)	133.60/134.10
Dutch guilder	142.60/143.40
Belgian franc (for every ten)	98.30/98.70
Swedish crown	67.30/67.40

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, (R). — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market last night. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	1.9150/65	U.S. dollars
One dollar	2.0425/45	West German marks
	2.1825/50	Dutch guilders
	1.9400/40	Swiss francs
	31.78/83	Belgian francs
	4.7300/40	French francs
	858.25/859.00	Italian lire
	232.55/233.05	Japanese yen
	4.6305/20	Swedish crowns
	5.3530/50	Norwegian crowns
	5.6310/25	Danish crowns

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market was moving ahead Tuesday after the official close at 15:30 following the February trade figures, dealers said.

Government bonds were in demand and rose up to 3/8 point prior to the trade data and the fairly active interest continued afterwards dealers said. The long 'tap' stock, exchequer 10-1/4 pct 1985, may be exhausted by tomorrow.

Equities were marked up a few pence just after the trade figures, a moderate interest was reported. At 15:00 the F.T. index had risen 0.3 at 459.9 having opened 3.7 lower.

Gold shares firmed in response to the higher bullion price in moderate trading, dealers said. American and Canadian stocks traded quietly mixed.

ICI ended 5p at 351-1/2 while GEC gained 9p at 256-1/2. B.P. recovered a 4p fall.

Price of gold closed in London Tuesday at \$187.65/oz.

# March session of Law of the Sea Conference could be last chance for sea-bed controls

By Pat Burns

GENEVA, (WFS) — The next session of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference in Geneva this month could be the last chance for the international community to reach agreement on a system to control the exploitation of the vast mineral reserves of the world's ocean beds.

The seven-week session in Geneva, due to begin on March 28, will be the seventh time the conference has met in nearly five years. Since the first organisational session in New York in December, 1973, the delegates of nearly 150 countries have shuttled across the Atlantic between New York, Geneva, and Caracas without reaching the consensus agreement on sea-bed mineral mining they have been seeking.

The conference has become one of the most protracted in the U.N.'s history, and fears are being voiced that if agreement is not reached soon the lengthy deliberations will have been in vain.

Under the presidency of Sri Lanka's H. Shirley Amerasinghe, the conference has been debating virtually every aspect of the 140 million square miles of ocean that cover some 70 per cent of the world's surface.

### The nodule problem

Agreement has been substantially reached on most topics the conference has discussed, but it is the exploitation of the so-called manganese nodules that proliferate on the sea-bed, mainly in the

This month's session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference — the seventh in 5 years — must reach a long-delayed agreement on exploitation of sea-bed mineral wealth. Unless it does, some countries with the technology already developed may be tempted into go-it-alone deep-sea mining ventures.

northern Pacific and the southern Indian and Atlantic Oceans and which for the most part lie outside territorial waters under the "high seas", that has proved an almost intractable problem.

The nodules, according to scientists, represent a potentially massive mineral wealth in terms of their content of not only manganese but also nickel, copper, and cobalt. The amounts of the minerals are estimated in billions of tons, enough to meet world demand at the present rate for perhaps thousands of years. There has even been some evidence to suggest that the nodules are constantly being formed, making them a potentially-limitless reserve.

The question with which the U.N. conference has been grappling, and which it has so far failed to answer, is: Who is to have the benefit of this wealth, which, under current maritime law, is essentially available to anyone who has the ability to pick it up?

The question is not merely academic. The technology to lift the minerals from thousands of feet of ocean already exists and one international consortium of mining companies has reportedly already spent £20 million sterling in perfecting its dredging tech-

niques on a site in the Pacific. And the mining companies are becoming impatient with the U.N. diplomats. As the conference has meandered on its inconclusive way, there have been growing warnings that, perhaps with the tacit approval of some developed countries, the companies will simply go ahead and begin work unless there is some sign of an agreement in the offing. The result could be to spark off a massive rush to stake private and perhaps national claims to large slices of the high seas, declared by the U.N. in 1970 to be "the common heritage of mankind."

### Developing countries' fears

Perhaps inevitably, since only the major industrialised nations have the technological and financial capacity to carry out this type of deep-sea mining, the Law of the Sea Conference has increasingly come to split along North-South lines, with the developing countries worried that the vast wealth of the sea-beds will be cornered by the developed nations.

A number of mineral-producing developing countries are seriously concerned that a mass of relatively cheap minerals could flood the market as the

mining begins, depressing prices and virtually wiping out their economies at a stroke.

The raw material-hungry developed states, on the other hand, are eager to see this new source of minerals materialise as quickly as possible. And some of them, the United States in particular, are coming under heavy pressure from their private industrial sectors to give a unilateral go-ahead for mining to begin at once.

Despite all this, a substantial amount of agreement on the setting up of a sea-bed "authority" to licence deep-sea mining operations has been made, though at the end of the last session in New York last August, United States' Ambassador Elliot Richardson denounced the "informal composite negotiating text" produced at the end of the meeting as "fundamentally unacceptable" and likely to lead the United States to a "serious and searching review" of its attitude to the conference.

At the same session, Conference President Amerasinghe warned that if delegates were not to be overtaken by outside events there was time for only one more "substantive" session before the signing of a convention.

That time is now fast approaching. Agreement on most of the issues apart from sea-bed mineral mining is within sight. But if a maritime "goldrush" on an unprecedented scale — a situation described by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim as "unthinkable" — is to be avoided, quick action now seems essential.

# Japanese build mini-pyramid in Egypt

GIZA, Egypt, March 14 (R). — A mini-pyramid has risen in the sand dunes here which could help solve the mystery of how the Egyptian pyramids were built.

A group of Japanese experts who supervised construction of the modern mini-pyramid said the work helped them piece together some of the techniques used by the pharaonic engineers 4,500 years ago when they built the great pyramids of Giza outside Cairo.

The Japanese project will be completed on Friday. It took 60 days to build and will be torn down after a few days, once it has been filmed.

Mr. Sakuji Yoshimura, chief archaeologist on the project, sponsored by Nippon Television, said his group had tested the use of papyrus woven ropes to haul up the huge stone blocks for their 11-metre-high pyramid.

"We have also established that the Egyptians used wooden cranes and ramps," Mr. Yoshimura said.

To test their theories the Japanese built their pyramid on the Plateau of Giza beside the majestic Great Pyramid of Cheops. Mr. Yoshimura said that after 10 years of studies "we decided that building a pyramid was the best way of finding out how the ancient Egyptians built theirs."

Modern and ancient methods

The Japanese employed modern and ancient methods. Stones were brought from a quarry south of Cairo by trucks to save time.

But axes were used to cut them, just as the ancient Egyptians were believed to have done.

Stones were mainly lifted by modern cranes but Mr. Yoshimura said wooden cranes would be used at least once and filmed before the completion of work.

Less than 100 Egyptian workers were involved compared to the legendary thousands of men said to have built the original pyramids over 29 years.

Most of the workers employed were specialists in archaeological excavations. "We could not risk employing unskilled labour

due to the limited time we were given by the government to complete the job," Mr. Yoshimura said.

The workers were brought from Luxor Upper Egypt and earned \$4 a day — four times the basic wage in Egypt.

A total of 400 limestone slabs weighing between one and three tons, 300 concrete blocks, plaster and cement were used in the dwarf pyramid.

The ancient Egyptians used more than two million stones, the biggest weighing more than 400 tons.

### Search for secrets

Mr. Yoshimura said the data would be run through computers in Tokyo in the hope of unravelling all the secrets involved in building pyramids.

"Now our pyramid has risen up. It may be ugly, compared to the Egyptian pyramids, but it does not matter as long as it adds to mankind's fund of knowledge," Mr. Yoshimura said.

The building on the mini-pyramid was filmed by Nippon Television Network.

Mr. Yoshimura said he had established that the pyramid builders were not slaves as depicted in history books.

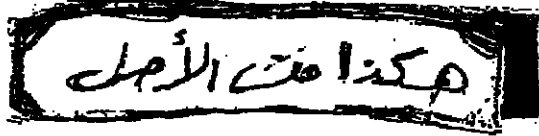
"This great work of art could not have been performed by slaves. They were deeply religious people, dedicated to their gods," he said.

"It was because of this strong belief and devotion to their gods that ancient Egyptians were able to build these majestic pyramids."

An Egyptian guide accompanying one group of Japanese tourists refused to photograph them with the Japanese pyramid in the background.

"Give me the camera and I will take your picture showing the three Giza pyramids in the background," he told them.

"What is this... heaps of stones piled one on the other... let us not anger our grandfathers by giving this ugly structure importance more than it really deserves," he said.





FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1978

## Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Adopt new ideas which can enhance your position in career matters. Find the right modern appliances that will make your tasks easier to perform. Strive for greater security.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Take steps that will enable you to do your work more efficiently. Talk matters over with associates and be more positive in your views.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Make plans that will help you to work out financial matters in a more practical way. An expert can be of great help to you now.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** You are dynamic now and can use this quality to gain whatever is uppermost on your mind. Use extreme care in motion today.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Make a good impression on a higher-up who can be of assistance to you later. Take it easy tonight and be sociable.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** You are interested in new projects that could prove profitable for you if you follow through on them. Show that you have wisdom.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Try to do whatever will gain you more support from those on whom you rely for welfare and gain further approval.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Follow your intuition which is accurate at this time. A matter clears up now that has been a big puzzle in the past.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Get busy at those civic affairs that will add much to your prestige. Have a quiet talk with mate and be happier together.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Clearly state your ideas to associates with regard to a new plan and get the right results. Don't be so secretive.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** You have much work ahead of you, so forget going off on any tangents. A friend can give you the advice you need.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Put that unusual talent you have to work now and gain much satisfaction. Engage in favorite hobby with congenials.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** You now have excellent ideas which require more study if they are to yield maximum benefits. Gain the cooperation of kin.

# Ezer Weizman sets foot on path to Israeli premiership

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, March 14 (R). — Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman has suddenly cast aside an image as a political lightweight and emerged as a potential prime minister.

Opponents who used to dismiss the 54-year-old former fighter-pilot as a playboy politician are revising their views.

Since the flurry of peace negotiations which began with President Anwar Sadat's trip to occupied Jerusalem in November, Mr. Weizman has aroused in foreign leaders a respect rarely accorded him at home before.

Mr. Sadat and American diplomats made it clear they found Mr. Weizman easier to deal with than Prime Minister

New Weizman facts

Many foreign diplomats concluded that ten months of

grappling with cabinet responsibilities had brought out unsuspected depths of character.

A nephew of Israel's first President, Dr. Chaim Weizman, Mr. Ezer Weizman was born in Tel Aviv in 1924 and educated at Haifa's Reali High School which has supplied many of Israel's leaders.

He joined the British Royal Air Force in 1942. At the age of 18 he went to a pilot's school in Rhodesia with the first group of Jewish volunteers from Palestine and received his wings in 1944. In the following years he served as a fighter-pilot in Egypt and India.

Mr. Weizman returned to Palestine upon his discharge from the air force and was among those responsible for

the establishment of the air wing of Haganah, the underground Jewish terrorist group before and at the establishment of Israel.

Mr. Weizman's introduction to politics came in 1969 when he became minister of transport in the national coalition government after the 1967 war.

He resigned with Mr. Begin and other Herut members in 1970, when the rightwing party declined to go along with the Labour Party's acceptance of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

His election campaign

In 1975, with parliamentary elections looming, Mr. Begin -- who had lost every election in Israel's 29-year history



U.S. President Jimmy Carter (right) gestures in welcome to Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman during the latter's visit to the White House last week. President Carter is thought to prefer dealing with Mr. Weizman over Middle East questions than with Israeli Premier Menachem Begin or with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt is also thought to share the same view. (AP wirephoto).

Premiership?

appointed Mr. Weizman as campaign manager to try to reverse what many Israelis thought was the inevitable trend of Israeli political history.

He succeeded brilliantly. The Likud alliance swept the Labour alignment out of power.

In gratitude, Mr. Begin appointed Mr. Weizman his minister of defence.

Sadat favourite

During the dramatic trip to Israel of President Sadat the Egyptian leader was seen to pay special attention to Mr. Weizman. President Sadat is said to have made a careful study of Israel's leaders before making his trip to Israel.

Observers noted that he appeared to show more warmth to Mr. Weizman than most other Israeli leaders, including Foreign Minister Dayan.

The defence minister appeared once again as a Sadat favourite when he was secretly invited to visit Egypt for talks with Egyptian War Minister Mohammed Abdul Ghani Gamassi during the Mena House talks between Israeli and Egyptian officials.

It was during that unannounced visit that he again met President Sadat in Ismailia, shortly before Mr. Begin's one-day trip for talks with the Egyptian president at the Suez Canal town.

Mr. Weizman also appeared to be a favourite of United States President Jimmy Carter, who took the exceptional step of inviting him to the White House for talks, during an arms purchasing visit to Washington this month.

Before leaving Israel the defence minister had ordered a halt to all preparations for new settlements by members of the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) in army camps. But Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, who supports the Gush Emunim settlers, appealed against this decision to the prime minister.

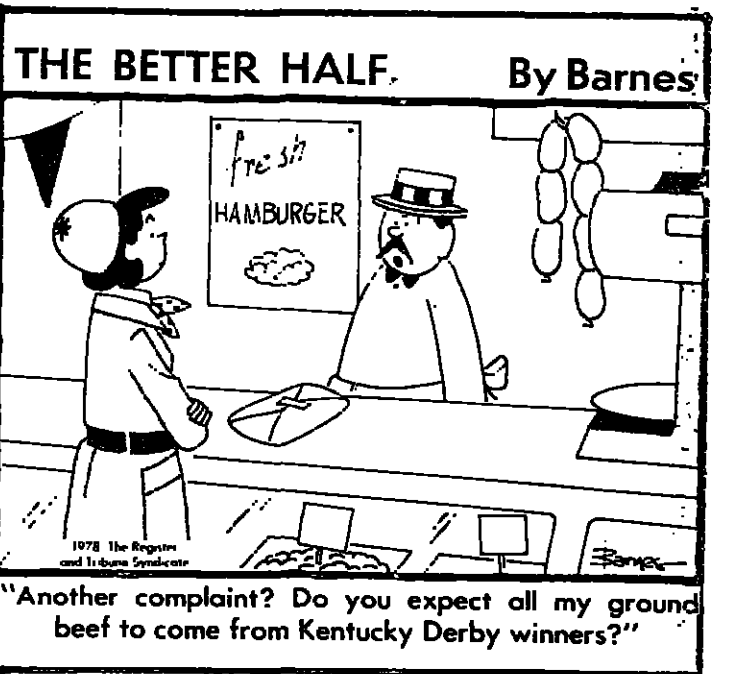
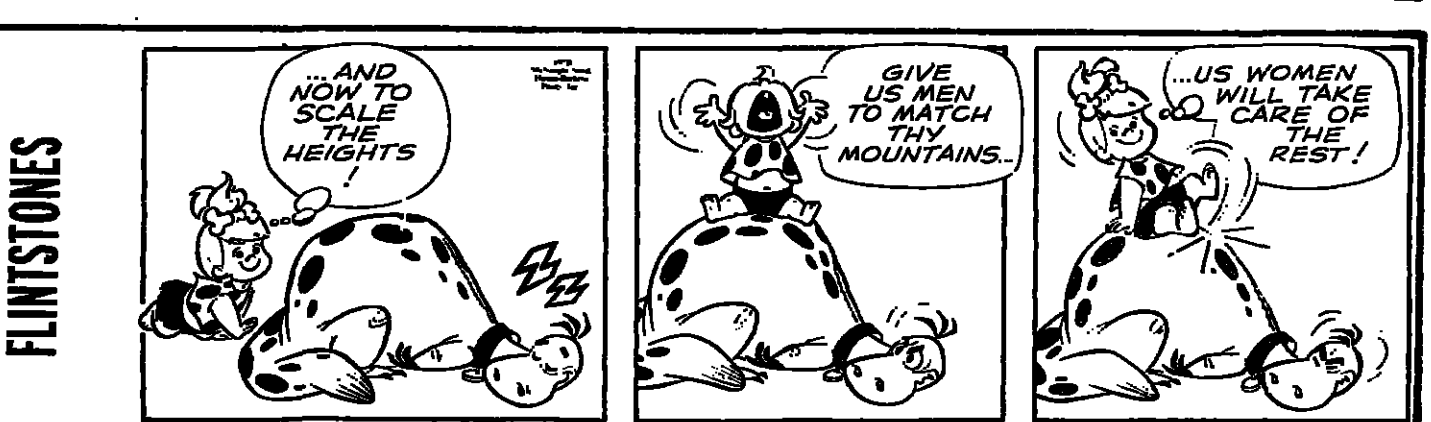
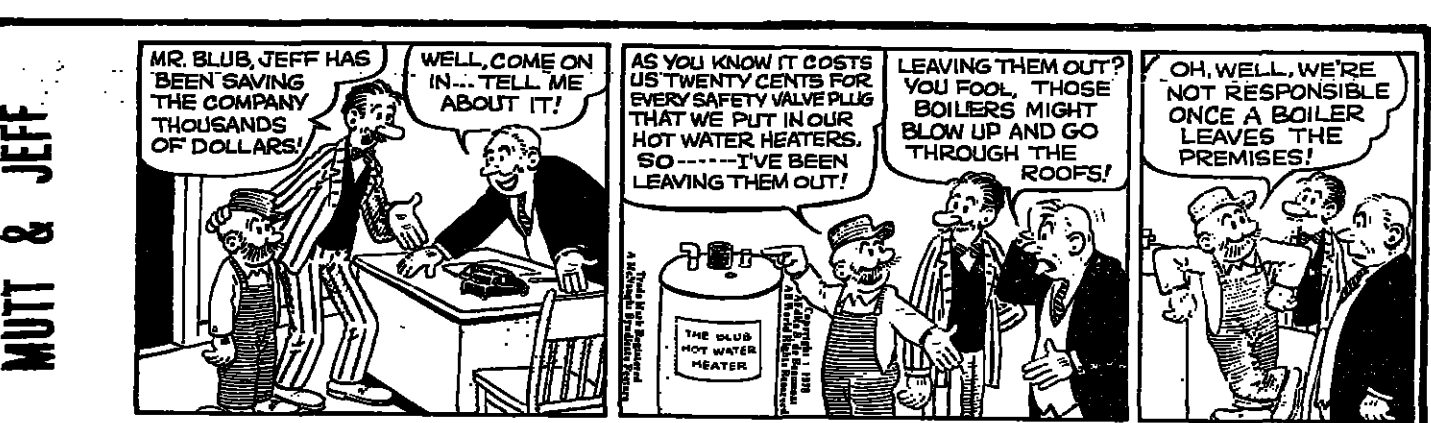
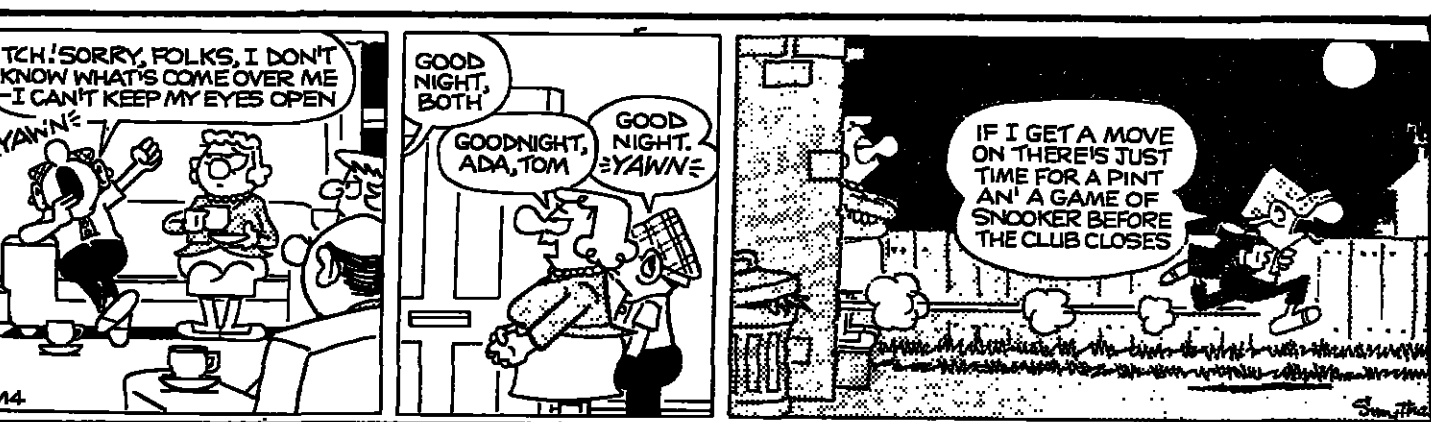
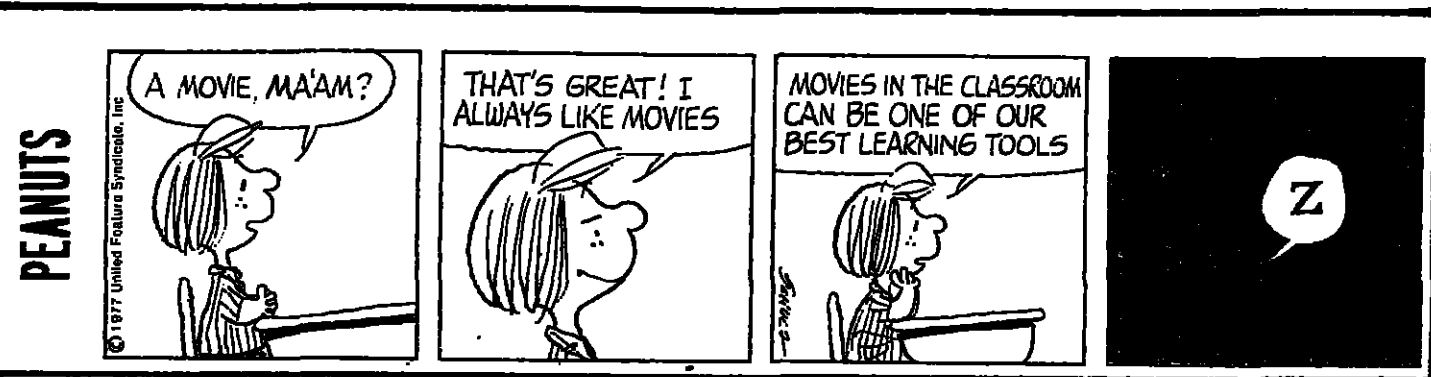
On hearing this Mr. Weizman telephoned Mr. Begin and said any work on Jewish settlements in Arab areas while peace talks were in progress would prejudice the negotiations.

Israeli newspapers said Mr. Weizman threatened to resign. Mr. Weizman said: "I did not threaten to resign. I merely put my foot down firmly."

Mr. Begin's appointment of Mr. Dayan, a member of another party, to serve as foreign minister, was seen as a sign that the prime minister did not consider Mr. Weizman as a suitable successor.

This view was widely shared when Mr. Begin fell ill last autumn with heart trouble. Mr. Weizman's name was rarely mentioned among candidates to replace him.

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**JORDAN TELEVISION**

Channel 3 & 6:

- 6:00 Quran
- 6:15 Cartoons
- 6:30 Arabic programs
- 7:00 I dream of Jerusalem
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 11:00 News in Arabic

Channel 3:

- 7:30 Arabic programs
- 8:30 Arabic series

Channel 6:

- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 7:45 Filler
- 8:30 Love thy neighbor
- 9:10 Duchess of Duke Street
- 10:00 News in English
- 10:15 Delvecchio

**RADIO JORDAN**

- 7:00 Morning show
- 7:30 News bulletin
- 8:00 Morning show
- 10:00 News headlines
- 10:30 Morning show
- 10:50 The Crystal Pyramid
- 11:30 Signing off
- 12:00 News headlines
- 12:30 Pop session
- 13:00 News summary
- 13:05 Pop session
- 14:00 News bulletin
- 14:30 Melody time
- 15:00 Concert hour
- 16:00 Pop session
- 17:00 30 minutes of jazz
- 17:30 Pop session
- 18:00 News summary
- 18:30 Play of the week
- 19:00 News bulletin
- 19:10 News reports
- 19:30 Signing off

**BBC RADIO**

GMT

- 05:00 News, 24 Hours
- 05:30 Sarah Ward
- 05:45 World Today
- 06:00 News, Press Review
- 06:30 Jazz for the Asking
- 07:00 News, 24 Hours
- 07:30 Sarah Ward
- 07:45 Report on Religion
- 08:00 News, Reflections
- 08:15 World Radio Club
- 08:30 Terry Wogan
- 09:00 News, Press Review
- 09:15 World Today
- 09:30 Financial News
- 09:45 Paperfence
- 10:00 Talkshow
- 10:30 How to be a Musician
- 11:00 News, News about Britain
- 11:15 When Nothing Else is Left
- 11:30 Farming World
- 12:00 Radio Newsworld
- 12:15 Take it or Leave it
- 12:45 Sports Round-up
- 13:00 News, 24 Hours
- 13:30 World Radio Club
- 13:45 A Jolly Good Show
- 14:30 India's Year of Change
- 15:00 Radio Newsworld
- 15:15 Outlook
- 16:00 News, Commentary
- 16:15 Racing
- 16:30 Music for Voices
- 16:45 World Today
- 17:00 News, Book Choice
- 17:30 Discovery
- 17:45 Sports Round-up
- 18:00 News, News about Britain
- 18:15 Radio Newsworld
- 18:30 Top Twenty
- 19:00 Outlook, News Summary
- 19:30 Stock Market Report
- 19:45 Golden Treasury
- 20:00 News, 24 Hours
- 20:30 Meet the Composer
- 21:00 Report on Religion
- 21:15 International Sector
- 22:00 News, World Today
- 22:30 Financial News
- 22:45 Book Choice, Reflections
- 22:45 Sports Round-up
- 23:00 News, Commentary
- 23:05 World Radio Club
- 23:30 Matthew on Music

**VOICE OF AMERICA**

GMT

- 05:00 The Breakfast Show
- to the hour and 28
- 06:30 after each hour
- 08:30 Regional and Topical Paperbacks
- 08:45 comments ... news analysis
- 17:00 News
- 17:15 This Week
- 17:30 Press Conference USA
- 18:00 Special English, News
- Words and their Stories. Feature: Short Stories. News Summary
- 18:30 Country Music USA
- 18:00 News and Topical Reports
- 19:15 Letters from Listeners
- 19:30 Special English, News
- 20:30 Words and their Stories
- 20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
- 00:00 GMT: News, etc.

**AMMAN AIRPORT**

**Arrivals:**

- 7:55 Doha, Kuwait
- 8:00 Cairo (EA)
- 8:05 Amman
- 8:25 Beirut (MEA)
- 8:35 Rome (AZ)
- 10:35 Larnaca (CY)
- 11:15 Beirut
- 11:30 Jeddah (SDI)
- 17:00 Baghdad (IA)
- 17:15 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
- 18:45 Cairo
- 19:30 Baghdad, Athens
- 20:00 Beirut (MEA)
- 21:05 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (LE)
- 21:35 London (BA)
- 02:30 Jeddah
- 05:30 (Thursday morning)

**Departures:**

- 8:00 Cairo (EA)
- 8:05 Amman
- 8:45 Beirut (MEA)
- 9:10 Rome (AZ)
- 10:30 Athens, Baghdad
- 11:20 Larnaca (CY)
- 12:30 London
- 13:00 Cairo
- 18:00 Baghdad (IA)
- 18:15 Jeddah (SDI)
- 21:30 Jeddah
- 20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
- 22:30 Kuwait, Doha
- 22:35 Rawalpindi (BA)

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- Police headquarters " 39141
- Nighttime roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help " 21111, 37777
- Airport information (Arabic) " 55205



# Non-aligned bloc asks for U.N. condemnation of Salisbury agreement

UNITED NATIONS, March 14 (AP). — Seven non-aligned countries on the United Nations' Security Council have proposed that the council declare the Rhodesian internal settlement "illegal and unacceptable" and call on all countries to deny it recognition. Ambassador Radha Krishna Ramphul of Mauritius yesterday introduced a resolution to that effect on behalf of his own country, Gabon, Nigeria, Kuwait, India, Bolivia and Venezuela.

The resolution softened the language of the negotiating text on which it was based by eliminating an explicit condemnation of the internal agreement for black majority rule that white Prime Minister Ian Smith signed on March 3 with three black nationalist leaders in Rhodesia.

The African-Drafted resolution was put before the 15-nation council at its sixth meeting in a debate on the internal agreement which began a week ago by request of the 49-nation U.N. African group, which wants external rivals of the three black signatories to take over Rhodesia.

The U.N. meeting was adjourned until today, when the

African states said they wanted the council to vote on the resolution.

Western diplomats had said the United States and Britain would veto the negotiating text condemning the internal settlement. But observers thought the two would try to persuade the non-aligned group to soften the wording of the resolution in order to avoid a veto.

Carter's proposed meet rejected by all

Meanwhile, all three black nationalist leaders who signed the Salisbury majority rule agreement have rejected a British-American proposal for a new conference to include guer-

rilla-backed opponents of the internal settlement.

The faction under the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, one of the three black leaders, today said: "The talks are over."

The other two black leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Chief Jeremiah Chirau, have already issued statements rejecting President Carter's proposal that a conference be held between the local and guerrilla leaders.

The Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders, Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe, also rejected Mr. Carter's plan.

Prime Minister Smith has said all four local leaders must jointly decide whether to accept President Carter's proposal.

## Anti-Sadat Arab parliamentary union?

DAMASCUS, March 14 (R). — Three Arab parliaments have agreed to set up the nucleus of a parliamentary union opposed to what they regard as defeatist solutions to the Middle East conflict.

This was announced today by Mr. Khaled Al Fahoum, President of the Palestine National Council, after talks with members of Syrian and Algerian

parliamentary delegations.

"This parliamentary nucleus," Mr. Al Fahoum said in a press statement, "will be open to any Arab parliament or Arab parliamentary group... resisting imperialist-Zionist attempts to liquidate the Arab cause."

Syria, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation are members of a front set up earlier this year to oppose Egyptian President Anwar Sad-

at's peace initiative with Israel.

The other members are South Yemen and the Libyan Jamahiriya.

Mr. Al Fahoum said agreement had also been reached to call on Arab parliaments to unify their attitudes with the three parliaments towards President Sadat's moves and Arab and international parliaments, while asserting that the PLO was the only legal representative of the Palestinian people.



## Arab military body signs arms agreement with France

PARIS, March 14 (Agencies).

— Egypt's Deputy Premier and War Minister Gen. Abdul Ghani Gamassi today signed a technical cooperation agreement here between France and a Cairo-based Arab arms consortium.

Gen. Gamassi signed on behalf of the Industrial Arab Organisation (IAO) grouping Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and

the United Arab Emirates.

French Defence Minister Yvon Bourges signed for France.

Mr. Ashraf Marwan, Chairman and Managing Director of the organisation, and representatives of each of the four member states attended the ceremony at the Defence Ministry.

French President Valéry Gis-

card d'Estaing had earlier today met with Gen. Gamassi, French officials said.

The IAO has an initial capital of \$1 billion.

In view of recent deals clinched by the United States and Britain for the manufacture of military vehicles, helicopters and missiles under licence in Egypt, the French government and industrial firms are speeding up negotiations for a jet aircraft assembly plant and other projects in Cairo, French officials said.

Gen. Gamassi and Mr. Marwan have had a series of talks in Cairo and in Paris in the past three years with the Marcel Dassault Company which builds the Mirage jets. They have also conducted negotiations with the Aerospatiale Company, which manufactures the Puma troop-carrying helicopter and the Matra missile firm.

The Egyptian government has already signed contracts for the manufacture of the Matra Crotale ground-to-air missile, sold to Saudi Arabia under its Arab name Shahrir.

M. Claude Benno Vallieres, Chairman and Managing Director of the Dassault Company, has stated that he would favour the manufacture of Mirage jets in Egypt under licence.

## Sadat reveals why he stopped army's advance in 1973 war

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP).

— Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, in memoirs published this week, says that in 1973 then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told him the United States would intervene militarily on the side of Israel if Egypt tried to liquidate a pocket of Israeli forces.

President Sadat, quoted in the current issue of Time magazine, said Dr. Kissinger came to see him in Cairo after Egypt had inflicted heavy losses on Israeli troops during the 1973 October war. Mr. Sadat said Dr. Kissinger warned of a U.S. military strike against Egypt in the event that Egypt attack-

ed U.S.-armed Israeli troops at the Deversoir bulge on the west bank of the Suez Canal.

"I am going to liquidate the Israeli Deversoir pocket. What will be the American attitude?" Mr. Sadat recalled asking Dr. Kissinger in Cairo, on Dec. 11, 1973.

"The Pentagon will strike at you," Mr. Sadat quoted Dr. Kissinger as saying.

"The Pentagon will strike you for one reason: Soviet weapons have once before defeated U.S. weapons, and, in accordance with our global strategy, we won't allow it to happen again," Dr. Kissinger said, according to Mr. Sadat.

President Sadat said he had been "fully prepared to liquidate the Israelis there," but

"had to take one risk into consideration, that of possible U.S. intervention." "I didn't bother about the Israeli Deversoir pocket because I knew that they were my prisoners on the west bank and that their presence there meant their death," Mr. Sadat said.

Time said U.S. Defence Department officials denied that there had been any plans for direct U.S. intervention in the 1973 war.

## GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

© 1978 by Chicago Tribune. Both vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A Q 7  
♥ 9 3  
♦ 7 4 3  
♣ Q J 9 6 3

**EAST**  
♠ 10 9 6 3  
♥ 8 6 2  
♦ K Q J 9 2  
♣ 5

**SOUTH**  
♠ K J 8 2  
♥ A J 5  
♦ A 10 7  
♣ A 7

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1NT Pass 3NT Pass  
Pass Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♣.

win the ace, for then he would have to rely on the club finesse for his contract. He held up this ace as well, but now East reverted to hearts and my client's ace was forced out. Eventually West gained the lead with the king of clubs, and he cashed the rest of his hearts to defeat the contract by two tricks. As you can all see, it was only good defense and unlucky club position that led to my client's defeat.

"Gentlemen, my client, Mr. North, maintains that when he called South the only accountant he knew who could not add up to nine, he was not being defamatory—he was simply stating the facts.

"Observe that South beat himself. He did not need two heart tricks for his contract, and three club tricks would have sufficed. Taking these facts into account, the contract could not be defeated.

"South should have won the ace of hearts at trick one! He enters dummy with the queen of spades and takes the club finesse. Let us assume that West holds off. When declarer leads another club, East shows out, so declarer rises with the ace and continues the suit to force out the king. West has no counter. Nothing can stop declarer from taking four spade tricks, one heart, one diamond and four clubs, for an overtrick. We ask that the case be dismissed."

"Gentlemen of the Jury: My client, Mr. South, claims that he has been injured. After he failed to make three no trump on this hand, his partner, Mr. North, made certain derogatory remarks that could be harmful to my client's future, and we seek damages. "In brief, my client became declarer at three no trump, and West led the king of hearts. South made the routine play of holding up, and West was forced to shift or concede a second heart trick to declarer. Unfortunately for my client, West hit pay dirt when he shifted to a diamond. "East played the jack and declarer could not afford to

## World News Briefs

### Iraqi Communists complain of discrimination

BAGHDAD, March 14 (AP). — Iraq's Communist Party, a partner in the ruling coalition, complained publicly today that government discrimination and "other violations" against its members increased during 1977. The complaint was made in a report by the party's Politbureau to its Central Committee meeting last week. The report was published in full by the party newspaper Tarraq Al Sha'b today. While expressing support for the government the report says that Communist Party "organizations, members, friends and the party press are facing discrimination and violations of different forms."

### New Guatemalan president proclaimed

GUATEMALA CITY, March 14 (AP). — The Guatemalan Congress, meeting behind army barricades last night, proclaimed moderate conservative Gen. Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia president of this Central American nation. The election went to a runoff in Congress because none of the candidates got a majority in the three-way presidential election March 5, marred by widespread accusations of election fraud that led to a recount last week. The Congress followed tradition and backed the candidate with most votes.

### Ransoms for Charlie Chaplin are hoaxes

GENEVA, March 14 (AP). — Police say they have received telephoned ransom demands from several persons claiming to have stolen the body of comedian Charlie Chaplin, but that the calls appear to be hoaxes. The coffin and body were taken from a small cemetery at Corsier on March 1.

### Tunisian opposition leader slams Bourguiba

LONDON, March 14 (R). — Mr. Ahmad Mestiri, leader of a Democratic Socialist opposition group in Tunisia, said yesterday President Habib Bourguiba's government had lost all basis of popular support and had resorted to violence to keep itself in power. He told reporters the situation was "heavy with risks" and could result in an explosion similar to the rioting last January in which Tunisian authorities said at least 47 people lost their lives. Mr. Mestiri renewed his party's call for an independent inquiry into the January rioting, which he attributed to social inequalities and the climate of crisis arising from difference between the government and the trade union movement.

### One still missing after Swiss avalanche

LES MOSSES, Switzerland March 14 (AP). — Police last night narrowed down to just one the number of people still reported missing after an all-night search for the victims of a monster avalanche that was originally feared to have buried up to 60 skiers near a ski lift at this alpine resort. Two hundred searchers, were still combing through the six-metre deep snow yesterday more than 24 hours after the avalanche struck.

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DEHIC

YOWND

KALTEC

YAHRLD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: IT'S "IT'S A BELL SOUND LOUD AND CLEAR?"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FROZE BOGUS NORMAL ALPACA

Answer: Which of their house guests was the cleanest, of course? — THE SPONGER

# Political re-emergence of Egypt's Wafd Party puts the 1952 Revolution in question

By Assem Hassan

CAIRO, March 14 (R). — A new Egyptian political party which wants to abolish the present presidential system and set up a parliamentary system of government is likely to provide a strong challenge to the country's existing political institutions.

The New Wafd (delegation) Party, headed by Mr. Fouad Seraguddin, has already become the second largest in parliament with 24 members. The ruling Arab Socialist Party, headed by Prime Minister Mahmoud Salem, has 305 members in the 360-seat parliament.

The majority of constituent members of the New Wafd, named after a pre-1952 Revolution majority party, were either prominent members or sympathisers of the old party. Although a law passed in 1977 banned the revival of old parties, the founders of this one have confined themselves to adding the prefix "New" and make no secret that their party is a continuation of the old one.

Critics of the New Wafd are already saying it is a "fat cat's club" — a reference to the growing number of get-rich-quick businessmen who have emerged in Egypt since

President Anwar Sadat launched his "infitah" (open door) policy to the West.

### Revolution failure?

But although such businessmen may be giving financial support to the party none is actively supporting it, probably for fear the ruling party will clamp down on them.

The re-emergence of the Wafdists, once branded as the main source of corruption in Egypt's political and social life, is seen by some here as tantamount to admitting the failure of the 1952 Revolution.

Only a few months ago, Mr. Seraguddin was described by Prime Minister Salem as "a feudal pasha."

But despite sharp criticism from the ruling party, Mr. Seraguddin was able to convince 24 members of parliament to join his party.

He also told Reuters that other members of parliament are about to join and expressed confidence that his party would win a majority in the 1981 general elections.

Political analysts believe that, even if elections were held now, the New Wafd might be able to win up to 30 per cent of the vote.

Members of the new party, like its predecessor, span all

political trends and classes.

### Nostalgia

Analysts believe this is partly caused by emotional reasons — the nostalgia of the old Wafdists — and disillusion among the younger generation.

The new party includes Communists and conservative Muslims along with liberals, leftwingers and the middle classes. They wish to express themselves differently through the new party or use it as a step towards forming their own parties in the future.

Mr. Seraguddin says this diversity is the source of strength for the party. "Wafd is the party of the whole people as it has been in the past," he says.

Overall, the party's policies do not differ greatly from its opponents.

What differences there are centre mainly on the constitutional changes it wants to introduce. Foremost among these is that Egypt should change from the republican presidential system to the parliamentary system.

It also wants the president elected directly, with various candidates vying for the job.

At present, parliament nominates one candidate and puts

his name to the people. If he fails to obtain an absolute majority, another name is put forward.

### Mideast policy

On the Palestinian problem, the party's position is close to the government's. It supports the creation of a Palestinian entity on the West Bank.

It also calls for Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and does not exclude the possibility of another conflict if Israel fails to comply.

In sharp contrast to former President Gamal Abdul Nasser's policy of Arab nationalism, the new party believes that Arab unity can be left to future generations. What is needed, it says, is to strengthen existing relations between Arab states.

When the new party was created, it was classified by the special committee charged with approving new parties as "standing close to the extreme right within the framework of the country's democratic socialist philosophy."

This was resented by many New Wafd members.

As Mr. Seraguddin put it: "I don't understand these classifications."